Carolina Observer.

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Letters to the Editor must be post paid.

Equity Sale.

By virtue of a decree of the Court of Equity for the County of Cumberland, made at Spring Term, 1828, in the cause wherein John R. Tripplett is Complainant, Richard S. Hackley Defendant, the undersigned, Clerk and Master of said Court, will, upon the first Monday of September next, (being the Monday of Court week) at the Court House in Fayetteville, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 4 P. M., sell that valuable HOUSE and LOT, situate on the South side of Row-Street, well known as the former residence of Dr. Benjamin Robinson, and at present occupied by Mr. Joel W. Holmes.

Terms at sale.

WILLIAM F. STRANGE, C. & M. E.

July 10, 1828. 79 7w.

From the National Intelligencer.

THE FOURTH OF JULY.

Breaking Ground upon the Canal.

Friday last, Fourth of July, the Anniversary of the Declaration of the Independence of the United States, was a proud day, for the District of Columbia—for the States, interested in an open navigation from the Chesapeake to the Lakes, and to the waters of the Mississippi—for the friends of Internal Improvements every where.

On that day, which, by concurrent votes of the President and Directors of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company, and the Corporations of Washington, Georgetown, and Alexandria, had been fixed upon for breaking ground upon the line of the Canal, this interesting ceremony took place.

At an early hour, the members of the several Corporations, and those who were invited to accompany them and the President and Directors of the Canal Company on this interesting excursion, began to assemble at Tilley's Hotel, and cordial greetings were exchanged between them. At half past 7 o'clock the President of the United States arrived, escorted by Capt. DECATUR's and Capt. TYLER's Troops of Cavalry, under the command of Major STEWART.

Amongst the gentlemen composing the company thus assembled at the invitation of the Committee of Arrangement, were (besides the President of the United States) the Secretaries of the Treasury, War, and the Departments, Mr. RUSH, General PORTER, and Mr. SOUTHARD; the Post Master General, Mr. M'LEAN; Senators of the United States, Mr. J. S. JOHNSTON and Mr. BARTLIGNY—and Mr. WASHINGTON, Representative in Congress; Mr. VAUGHAN, the Minister of Great Britain to the United States; Baron KRUDENER, the Minister of Russia, and Baron MALTITZ, Secretary of Legation from the same Power; the Chevalier HUYGENT, Ministers from the Netherlands; Baron STACKELBERG, Charge d'Affaires from the King of Sweden; Mr. LISBOA, Secretary of Legation from the Emperor of Brazil; Mr. HERSANT, Vice Consul General of France—comprising all the Representatives of Foreign Powers at this moment in the city and able to attend. Among the other invited Guests was the Commander of the Army, General MACOMB, and General STUART and Colonel BROOKE, Surviving Officers of the Revolutionary Army.

About eight o'clock the Procession was formed on Bridge-street, and moved on, to the excellent Music of the full band of the Marine Corps, to High Street Wharf, where they embarked in perfect order, as previously arranged, and the boats immediately moved forward, amidst the cheers of the crowds which lined the wharves.

The Steam-Boat Surprise, followed by the other Steam-Boats and a line of barges and other boats, led the Procession up the POTOMAC, coursing the wild margin of what was once the Virginia Shore—still covered, as when it came from the hands of the Maker, with primitive rocks, and adorned with the luxuriant and diversified foliage of its natural forest. A kindly sky and its refreshing influence over the waters whose surface the West wind gently curled. The Sun shown now and then through the clear blue Heavens through fleecy clouds. All Nature seemed to smile upon the scene. Along the road on the Maryland Shore, crowds of moving spectators attended the voyage of the boats, and met the procession on landing above the lower termination of the present Canal. On leaving the "River of Swans," as it has been so happily surnamed, a march of a few hundred yards conducted the Company, in the same order in which they embarked, to the Canal-Boats prepared to receive them at the Upper Bridge across the Canal. Seated in these boats, gently gliding along the tranquil stream, like "the Swan through Summer sea," the senses of the Company were regaled by a scene at once novel and really enchanting. From the banks of the Canal of more than forty years antiquity there shot up, along its entire course, a variety of the most beautiful native trees, whose branches, interwoven above, would have excluded the rays of the most piercing sun. Beneath these trees, as far as the eye could penetrate on either side, were seen in bright luxuriance growing, every species of plant and wild flower recorded in the Potomac Herbal. They looked as if they had never known the footsteps of man, as they refreshed the sight of the voyagers, whilst onward each galley moved

"By cliff, and copse, and alder tree."

There was a part of this passage, when the music of MOORE's sweet song of "The meeting of the Waters," poured its melody on the ear, so as to suspend the labor of the boatmen, and charm to silence every voice. Noiseless, but in crowds, the people moved forward on the bank of the Canal, keeping even pace with the long line of boats, whilst airs, now animated, now plaintive, from the Marine Band, placed in the forward boat, lightened the toil of the walk. As the boats neared the ground destined for the commencement of the Canal, the Procession discovered, posted on the bank, two companies of Riflemen, commanded by Captain THOMAS and Captain HALLER, scarcely to be distinguished, in their uniform of green, from the trees in which they stood embowered, who paid to the President of the United States, both going and returning, the military honors due to his station. The multitude now visibly increased. Thousands hung upon the overlooking hill to the North, and many climbed the umbrageous trees bordering the River and the Canal. Perfect order every where prevailed.

On landing from the boats, and reaching the ground (one or two hundred yards East of the line of the present Canal) the Procession moved around it so as to leave a hollow space, in the midst of a mass of People, in the centre of which was the spot marked out by Judge WRIGHT, the Engineer of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company, for the commencement of the work. A moment's pause here occurred, while the spade, destined to commence the work, was selected by the Committee of Arrangements, and the spot for breaking ground was precisely denoted.

At that moment the sun shone out from behind a cloud, and, amidst a silence so intense as to chasten the animation of hope and to hallow the enthusiasm of joy, the Mayor of Georgetown handed to Gen. MERCER, the President of the Chasepeake and Ohio Canal Company, the consecrated instrument, which having received, he stepped forward from the resting column, and addressed as follows the listening multitude:

Fellow Citizens: There are moments, in the progress of time, which are the counters of whole ages. There are events, the monuments of which, surviving every other memorial of human existence, eternise the nation to whose history they belong, after all other vestiges of its glory have disappeared from the globe. At such a moment have we now arrived, Such a monument we are now to found.

Turning towards the President of the United States, who stood near him, Mr. M. proceeded.

Mr. President: On a day hallowed by the fondest recollections, beneath this cheering (may we not humbly trust, auspicious) sky, surrounded by the many thousand spectators who look on us with joyous anticipation; in the presence of the representatives of the most polished nations of the Old and New Worlds, on a spot, where, a little more than a century ago, the painted savage held his nightly orgies; at the request of the three cities of the District of Columbia, I present to the Chief Magistrate of the most powerful republic on earth, for the most noble purpose that was ever conceived by man, this humble instrument of rural labor, a symbol of the favorite occupation of our countrymen. May the use, to which it is about to be devoted, prove the precurser, to our beloved country, of improved agriculture, of multiplied and diversified arts, of extended commerce and navigation. Combining its social and moral influences with the principles of that happy Constitution, under which you have been called to preside over the American People; may it become a safe-guard of their Liberty and Independence, and a bond of perpetual Union!

To the ardent wishes of this vast assembly, I unite my fervent prayer to that infinite and awful Being without whose favor all human power is but vanity, that He will crown your labor with His blessing, and our work with immortality.

As soon as he had ended, the President of the United States, to whom Gen. MERCER had presented the spade, stepped forward, and, with an animation of manner and countenance, which showed that his whole heart was in the thing, thus addressed the assembly of his fellow citizens:

Friends and Fellow Citizens: It is nearly a full century since Berkeley, Bishop of Cloyne, turning towards this fair land which we now inhabit, the eyes of a prophet, closed a few lines of poetical inspiration with this memorable prediction:

"Time's noblest Empire is the last."

A prediction which, to those of us whose lot has been cast by Divine Providence in these regions, contains not only a precious promise, but a solemn injunction of duty, since upon our energies, and upon those of our posterity, its fulfilment will depend. For, with reference to what principle could it be, that Berkeley proclaimed this, the last, to be the noblest Empire of Time? It was as he himself declares on the transplantation of *Learning and the Arts* to America. Of learning and the arts. The four first acts—the Empires of the old world, and of former ages—the Assyrian, the Persian, the Grecian, the Roman Empires—were Empires of conquest; dominions of man over man. The Empire which his great mind, piercing into the darkness of futurity, foretold in America, was the Empire of Learning and the Arts—the dominion of man over himself, and over physical nature—acquired by the inspirations of genius, and the toils of industry, not watered with the tears of the widow and the orphan; not cemented in the blood of human victims; founded not in discord but in harmony—of which the only spoils are the imperfections of nature, and the victory achieved is the improvement of the condition of all. Well may this be termed nobler than an empire of conquest, in which man subdues only his fellow-man.

To the accomplishment of this prophecy the first necessary step was the acquisition of the right of self-government by the People of the British North American Colonies, achieved by the Declaration of Independence, and its acknowledgment by the British Nation. The second was the union of all these colonies under one General Confederated Government—a task more arduous than that of the preceding separation, but at last effected by the present Constitution of the United States.

The third step, more arduous still than either or both the others, was that which we, fellow citizens, may now congratulate ourselves, our country, and the world of man, that it is taken. It is the adaptation of the powers, physical, moral, and intellectual, of this whole Union, to the improvement of its own condition, by wise and liberal institutions—by the cultivation of the understanding and the heart—by academies, schools, and learned institutes—by the pursuit and patronage of learning and the arts: of its physical condition, by associated labor to improve the bounties and to supply the deficiencies of nature; to stem the torrent in its course; to level the mountain with the plain; to disarm and fetter the raging surge of the ocean. Undertakings, of which the language I now hold is no exaggerated description, have become happily familiar, not only to the conceptions but to the enterprise, of our countrymen. That, for the commencement of which we are here assembled, is eminent among the number. The project contemplates a conquest over physical nature, such as has never yet been achieved by man. The wonders of the ancient world, the Pyramids of Egypt, the Colossus of Rhodes, the Temple of Ephesus, the Mausleum of Artemia, the Wall of China, sink into insignificance before it—insignificance in the mass and momentum of human labor, required for the execution—insignificance in the comparison of the purposes to be accomplished by the work when executed. It is, therefore, a pleasing contemplation to those sanguine and patriotic spirits who have so long looked with hope to the completion of this undertaking, that it unites the moral power and resources—first, of numerous individuals—secondly, of the corporate cities of Washington, Georgetown, and Alexandria—thirdly, of the great and powerful states of Pennsylvania, Virginia, and Maryland—and, lastly, by the subscription authorized at the recent session of Congress, of the whole Union.

Friends and Fellow-laborers: We are informed by the Holy Oracles of Truth, that, at the creation of man, male and female, the Lord of the Universe, their maker, blessed them, and said unto them, be fruitful, and multiply, and replenish the earth, *and subdue it.* To subdue the Earth was, therefore, one of the first duties assigned to man at his creation; and now, in his fallen condition, it remains among the most excellent of his occupations. To subdue the earth is pre-eminently the purpose of the undertaking, to the accomplishment of which the first stroke of the spade is now to be struck. That it is to be struck by this hand, I invite you to witness—[Here the stroke of the spade]*—and in performing this act, I call upon you all to join me in fervent supplication to Him from whom that primitive injunction came, that he would follow with his blessing this joint effort of our great community, to perform his will in the subjugation of the Earth for the improvement of the condition of man. That he would make it one of his chosen instruments for the preservation, prosperity, and perpetuity of our Union. That he would have in his holy keeping all the workmen by whose labors it is to be completed. That their lives and their health may be precious in his sight; and that they may live to see the work of their hands contribute to the comforts and enjoyments of millions of their countrymen.

Friends and Brethren: Permit me further to say that I deem the duty, now performed at the resquest of the President and Directors of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company, and of the Corporations of the District of Columbia, one of the most fortunate incidents of my life. Though not among the functions of my official station, I esteem it as a privilege conferred upon me by my fellow-citizens of the District. Called, in the performance of my service heretofore as one of the Representatives of my native Commonwealth in the Senate, and now as a member of the Executive Department of the Government, my abode has been among the inhabitants of the District longer than at any other spot upon earth. In availing myself of this occasion to return to them my thanks for the numberless acts of kindness that I have experienced at their hands, may I be allowed to assign it as a motive operating upon the heart, and superadded to my official obligations, for taking a deep interest in their welfare and prosperity. Among the prospects of futurity which we may indulge the rational hope of seeing realized by this junction of distant waters, that of the auspicious influence which it will exercise over the fortunes of every portion of the District, is one upon which my mind dwells with unqualified pleasure. It is my earnest prayer that they may not be disappointed.

It was observed that the first step towards the accomplishment of the glorious destinies of our country was the Declaration of Independence. That the second was the union of these States under our Federative Government. The third is irrevocably fixed by the act upon the commencement of which we are now engaged. What time more suitable for this operation could have been selected than the Anniversary of our great National Festival? What place more appropriate from whence to proceed, than that which bears the name of the Citizen Warrior who led our Armies in that eventful contest to the field, and who first presided as the Chief Magistrate of our Union? You know that, of this very undertaking, he was one of the first projectors; and if, in the world of Spirits, the affections of our mortal existence still retain their sway, may we not, without presumption, imagine that he looks down with complacency and delight upon the scene before and around us?

But, while indulging a sentiment of joyous exultation, at the benefits to be derived from this labor of our friends and neighbors, let us not forget that the spirit of internal improvement is catholic and liberal. We hope and believe that its practical advantages will be extended to every individual in our Union. In praying for the blessing of Heaven upon our task, we ask it with equal zeal and sincerity upon every other similar work in this Confederation; and particularly upon that which, on this same day, and perhaps at this very hour, is commencing from a neighbouring City. It is one of the happiest characteristics in the principle of Internal Improvement, that the success of one great enterprise, instead of counteracting, gives assistance to the execution of another. May they increase and multiply, till, in the sublime language of inspiration, every valley shall be exalted, and every mountain and hill shall be made low; the crooked straight; the rough places plain. Thus shall the prediction of the Bishop of Cloyne be converted from prophecy into history, and, in the virtues and fortunes of our posterity, the last shall prove the noblest Empire of Time.

As the President concluded, a national salute was fired by a detachment of U. States Artillery posted upon the ground. As soon as the cheering which followed the close of the President's Speech had subsided, the Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements delivered the following brief Address:

"In the name of the Committee of Arrangements of the Corporations of the District, I tender to the President and Directors of the Canal Company, and to this crowd of gratified spectators, our congratulations on the happy commencement of this great work.

"To the President of the Company, we and the country are indebted for his early, persevering, and successful efforts in the great cause, the triumph of which we have this day assembled to honor; and we cordially respond to those emotions which the occasion is so well calculated to inspire in his breast.

"To the President of the United States we are under obligations for the kindness and cheerfulness with which he accepted our invitation to practically begin the labor, which is to unite, by closer ties of amity and interest, the inhabitants of the borders of the Atlantic, of the margins of the Lakes, and of the rapidly peopling forests and prairies of the interior. In the name of our Corporations, we return our acknowledgments to him for the countenance and aid which this undertaking has constantly received from him.

"To the Director from the State of Pennsylvania, who may be considered, in his present relation to us, the Representative not merely of his own State, but of the whole West, we offer our cordial felicitation on the prospect of the early completion of the work which has just now been symbolically begun, and of which he too has been the zealous and efficient advocate.

"To the almost unanimous support of the Senators and Representatives of the Western States, united to that afforded by valuable friends from other States, we, of the Atlantic Shore, greatly owe the aid which Congress has liberally granted to this undertaking. It is our earnest hope, that, in the advantages to be derived from the opening of this great channel of our commerce—from the construction of this great central chain of union—the States of the West will find their most sanguine calculations surpassed by the reality, and that, in the result, the whole sisterhood of States will be made sensible of the benign influence of liberal legislation."

When the Chairman had concluded,

Mr. Stewart, (the Director referred to above) after returning his thanks to the Committee from the three Corporations of the District, for the flattering terms in which they had noticed him in the address delivered by their Chairman, begged to avail himself of this occasion, to tender also his grateful acknowledgments to the Stockholders now present, for the distinguished and unexpected honor they had conferred on him, by calling him from a distant residence, to a seat at the Board of Directors. He had, however, to regret that, owing to his very limited experience, he could bring to the Board little more than his hearty good will, and an ardent desire to do every thing in his power to give energy to the prosecution of this great work to a speedy and successful termination—a work pre-eminently national in all its aspects, commenced, as had been well remarked by the President of the Company, under the most cheering auspices, by the hands of the Chief Magistrate of the greatest republic on earth, and in the presence of the official Representatives of several of the most refined and powerful nations of Europe.

Designated by you, gentlemen, (said Mr. S.) as the representative of the Western States, on this occasion, I may venture to tender you their thanks for the just tribute you have paid to the liberal and magnanimous spirit by which they have been governed. I need not say that the People of the West take a deep and lively interest in the success of this great enterprise. They have spoken their sentiments by much higher authority, by their immediate Representatives in Congress: for, in eight of the nine Western States there was but one vote against the liberal appropriation granted at the last session to this object, and to which we are so greatly indebted for the gratification we all experience on this glorious and joyful occasion.

Looking, as we do, in the West, with intense interest to the accomplishment of this great object, it would be unjust, on this occasion, to withhold the expression of our obligations to our brethren of the East, for their liberal support: for, in eight of the Eastern States, likewise, there were but eight votes in the House against this appropriation. Our obligations, however, are confined to no section; they belong to the whole Union. Justly regarding this as an object eminently national, the Representatives from all portions of our country, influenced by a liberal and enlightened policy, extended to it a generous support. This liberality, however, was not confined to this object alone, but extended largely and freely to others—to Tennessee, to Ohio, to Pennsylvania.

You have very justly, gentlemen, described this as "a great central chain of union between the Atlantic and Western States." I am happy, however, in the conviction that there are other and stronger ties which bind us together—ties of a higher and nobler origin—ties "not made with hands," but found in the hearts, in the affectionate attachment, in the patriotic devotion of the People to the Government & Union of the States. These are the bonds of union, after all, to which we must look, and on which we must rely; these are the bonds which we are called on by every patriotic feeling to cherish, to strengthen, and increase. Every attempt, no matter from what quarter it may come, to dissolve these bonds, to weaken these ties, which bind the People to the Union, to the Constitution, and laws of their country, should, as it must, meet the indignant reprobation of every true patriot. For, should this Union be destroyed, what becomes of this fair land, with all its cheering prospects? Where will persecuted liberty longer look for an Asylum? Where will the patriot turn his eyes for safety? What becomes of *our bright example* to the friends of freedom throughout the World? Gone! Extinguished forever.

But I will dismiss this reflection as inappropriate to the occasion, as an event beyond the reach of anticipation, to which we should never look but to avoid it.

I present you, gentlemen, and all present, the congratulations of the West on this occasion; and permit me to express the hope that we will be able to complete the work, now so happily begun, in three years from this day; and, by a union and co-operation with our friends at Baltimore, when the two works become united on the Potomac river, with a common object and a common interest, may we not indulge the hope that the day is not distant when we shall again assemble, at the summit level, to celebrate an event still more glorious than this—the mingling of the waters of the Chesapeake and Ohio; when we may truly exclaim, without the spirit of prophecy,

"Art's noblest, greatest triumph, is her last."

These Addresses being concluded, the Spade was taken, and sods of earth dug in succession by the President of the Canal Company, the Mayors of Washington, Georgetown, and Alexandria, the Secretaries of the Treasury, War, and Navy, the Postmaster-General, the Commander of the Army, the Revolutionary Officers present, the Directors of the Canal Company, and then by a great number of other persons.

After a few moments of repose, the Procession again formed, and returned to the boats, and by the way of the Canal back to the tide-water, where they re-embarked on board the Steam Boats.

A cold collation was then partaken of on board the boats, with a relish sharpened by exercise, and by the gratification, free from the least particle of alloy, which the whole excursion and the incidents of the day had afforded to all.

At the table on the deck of the Surprize, the President of the United States, being called upon for a toast, gave the following:

"THE CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO CANAL.—Perseverance!"

The President of the Canal Company, on being called upon for a sentiment, gave the following:

"THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES.—The offspring of mutual concession, may it be preserved by mutual forbearance!"

The Secretary of the Treasury, being also called on for a Toast, gave the following, which only spoke the universal feeling:

"THE CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO CANAL.—May its completion be as productive of public benefits, as its commencement has been of social pleasure."

By this time the Steam Boats had arrived opposite to Georgetown; and, after lying in the stream a few minutes, proceeded down the river, and swept up to Davidson's Wharf, in the city, where most of the passengers were landed, at about half past 2 o'clock, and the Company dispersed to their respective homes, with the kindest feelings in themselves and to one another.

Thus ended the most delightful commemoration of this eventful day that we have ever witnessed, and thus auspiciously was begun the work upon the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal.

Ellsworth, Me. June 25.

A great day's work!—One day last week, Mr. Jesse L. Jellison, of this town, with one saw, and the aid of two other hands, took the stock from the slabs, prepared the timber, and sawed 12,000 laths in twelve hours, which is *one thousand per hour!* These laths, if lain at the end of each other, would exceed 56,000 feet, or nearly *ten miles*, and are worth about $12. The industry of man, when properly directed, will produce wonders in a year, month, week, or even (as is shown above) in one day.

A family.—In the pine woods of Wilkinson county, a couple (both natives of Burke county,) were, in 1806, married—the gentleman, a bachelor, forty years of age. Since that time they have lived together in a state of uninterrupted happiness, which has been crowned by the birth of *twenty one* children, ten sons and eleven daughters, all alive and healthy at the present time. Some places boast of their increase of hogs, others of their horses, and others again of their cattle; but we challenge the world to beat Wilkinson in what is infinitely more valuable—the increase of fine healthy children. We would recommend a Summer's residence in Wilkinson, to the married portion of our wealthy friends of the seabord.

Georgia Patriot.

Bridge of Augusta.—It is known, perhaps, that passengers in crossing to Carolina pay toll only at the Georgia side, but in coming from Carolina, that toll is exacted at both ends of the bridge. This vexatious practice (says report) gave rise to a novel occurrence some weeks ago. Some Tennessee wagoners with their teams, having paid their passage money to Shultz's representatives on the Carolina shore, were at the Georgia side called on by the State Bank's agent to repeat the contribution. *They'd nuver pade double furrige*, they said, *in thur born days, and they'd be durned if they uver would.* The toll-gate consequently was closed against them.—*They didn't kyur for that neithur—could camp there jist as well as enny where else.* Having unharnessed their horses, they kindled a fire on the bridge some distance behind their wagons, and were preparing to cook dinner. Alarmed for the safety of the bridge, the floor of which was on fire, the toll gatherer opened the gate, and the wagoners with their traveling houses passed. No sooner were they in Augusta however, than process was issued against them. They were tried, and acquitted.—Elated by success, and indignant at the detention, they in turn applied for legal reparation, and report adds, got it in damages.—*Georgia Statesman.*

Alabama Steam Boats.—According to a statement in a Montgomery paper, the value of steam boats and barges lost on the Alabama river since the year 1821, amounts to 378,000 dollars, and other losses are supposed to have been sustained sufficient to swell the amount to 400,000. Frequently for six months in the year the river is not navigable.

The following is an extract from an act of Congress, and deserves the attention of those who send pamphlets by mail:

"And there shall be printed or written on one of the outer pages of all pamphlets and magazines sent by mail, the number of sheets they contain; and if such number shall not be truly stated, double postage shall be charged."

When a man is afraid to look into the state of his own concerns, they generally stand most in need of inspection.

Blanks for sale.

*Attending this action was an incident which produced a greater sensation than any other that occurred during the day. The spade which the President held struck a root, which prevented its penetrating the earth. Not deterred by trifling obstacles from doing what he had deliberately resolved to perform, Mr. ADAMS tried it again, with no better success. Thus foiled, he threw down the spade, hastily stripped off and laid aside his coat, and went seriously *to work*. The multitude around, and on the hills and trees, who could not *hear*, because of their distance from the open space, but could *see* and understand, observing this action, raised a loud and unanimous cheering, which continued for some time after Mr. ADAMS had mastered the difficulty.

From the Boston Palladium.

Another Brazilian outrage.—By the brig Norna, arrived at Boston from Rio de Janeiro, letters from Buenos Ayres, to April 20, have been received. The following is an extract from one to a merchant in this place.

Buenos Ayres, April 19, 1828.

"This instant we have received accounts from the Salado, stating that the Brazilian corvette Casiocca had fallen in with the schooner Amity, Capt. Collins, from Boston, of that port, and *burnt her with her cargo.* Such a daring outrage on a neutral vessel never was committed by any Government; and they must pay most dearly for it. Capt. Collins and crew were taken on board the corvette, and, we suppose, carried to Monte Video. We shall see what Com. Biddle will say about this."

The above schooner sailed from Boston, the 20th December last. The captain had orders to proceed to the River Salado, or Buenos Ayres, *if not blockaded;* but by no means to violate the blockade, after his papers were endorsed—and it is presumed that this vessel has been taken and destroyed, (contrary to the understanding between our Government and that of Brazil,) without being notified or warned off. We hope to see our Government take immediate notice of this affair—and seek, at once, for that redress, which will be but too long in obtainment, however early it may be put in a favorable train.

VERY LATE FROM BUENOS AYRES.

Baltimore, July 8.

The schooner Rosa, Capt. Jas. Gibson, Jr. arrived here in 56 days from Buenos Ayres, direct, bringing advices to the 15th May. We are indebted to the politeness of Capt. G. for a file of the papers of that capital, to the 13th May, inclusive.

Since the arrival at Buenos Ayres of the last British Packet from Rio de Janeiro, all hopes of peace with Brazil, growing out of the recent negotiations through the mediation of the British, had vanished, and the war was to be prosecuted with renewed vigor.

Col. Forbes, our Charge d'Affaires, had arrived at Buenos Ayres from Montevideo, in April, having, we are happy to say, entirely recovered his health.

Taking a Man at his Word.—Mr. Jeremy White one of Cromwell's domestic chaplains, a sprightly man, and a top wit of his court, made his addresses to Frances, Oliver's youngest daughter, who did not much discencourage him. But the Protector being told of it, obliged his informant to be upon the watch; who hunting Jerry White, as he was called, to the lady's chamber, ran immediately to tell his master of it. Oliver, in a rage, hastening thither, found Jerry on his knees, kissing the lady's hand, or having just kissed it, and asked him what was the meaning of that posture before his daughter Frank? White, with much presence of mind, said, "May it please your highness, I have a long time courted that young gentlewoman there, my lady's woman, and cannot prevail; I was, therefore, humbly praying her ladyship to intercede for me." The Protector turning to the young woman, said, "What's the meaning of this, hussy? Why do you refuse the honor Mr. White would do you? He is my friend, and I expect you should treat him as such." My lady's woman desiring nothing more, answered, "If Mr. White intends me that honor, I shall not be against him." "Say'st thou so," replied Cromwell, "call Goodwin; this business shall be done presently, before I go out of the room." Jerry being gone too far to go back, they were married, and the Protector gave the young woman 500*l.* for her portion.

"Forty."—A writer in the Athenæum, under the head "Biblical Criticism," has some curious observations on the word "forty," as usued in the Sciptures. He observes that this numeral, which occurs so frequently, and in places where its introduction is manifestly at variance with passages that precede and follow it, is in the East constantly used as a general term, implying "many," or an indefinite number, as we use the words "score," and "dozen or two." A ruined palace at Persepo is called "Cselminar," or the "forty" pillars, though it has but nineteen standing, and when perfect, had two hundred and sixty. The Arabs also use the one thousand and one in a similar manner. Thus Moses was in the Mount "forty" days, meaning many days. The Israelites lived many, not "forty" years in the wilderness. This meaning explains numerous difficulties in Scripture history, and Persians, Arabs and Turks still use the term "forty" in this sense.

A gentleman walking along Parliament street, towards the Abbey, overtook a butcher who had a tray filled with sheeps' heads on his shoulder. The butcher was humming a tune, and his light-heartedness induced the gentleman to observe to him, that he had more brains than most men. 'Yes, Sir,' said the butcher, 'I am carrying them to the House of Lords.' 'Aye, aye,' said a bystander, 'they are very much wanted there.'

Lord Norbury's Latest.—Lord Norbury was walking some time ago with a relation; on passing a carpenter's yard where they were lowering a deal board, Lord N's friend said, "take care, or that will be on my head;" upon which Lord N. observed, "in that case, Frank, you'll have a *deal* on your head, but a d——d little in it."

Personal advantages are oftener snares than benefits.

They who are easily flattered are always cheated.

Silence is the best remedy for anger. If you say nothing, you will have nothing to unsay.

"Some things can be done as well as others."

Under this head, the New York Journal of Commerce of Monday has a paragraph, detailing the performance of a most remarkable feat of daring at the Passaic Falls of New Jersey. The Journal states, that, on Friday last at half past four, P. M. agreeably to appointment, a hair-brained fellow in Paterson leaped from the Passaic Falls, just to gratify an idle whim of his own. This is the third time he has done it; the first time he did it privately by way of experiment; then he gave out that he would do it publicly for the gratification of any who pleased to attend. The authorities in Paterson were justly alarmed; and put him under keeping till they supposed he had abandoned the purpose; but he watched the opportunity, after he was freed from restraint, and, when a number of persons were present in a favourable position, he carried it into execution. Since that time, the authorities have allowed him to consult for his own safety, and he leaps from a precipice of a hundred feet whenever it takes his fancy. It does not appear that he receives or expects any compensation for performing this daring feat. He says he "*merely wants to show that some things can be done as well as others.*" The position from which he leaped on Friday is a few rods below the bridge, on the side towards the village; and, if the falls are 70 feet, (as commonly estimated) about 85 or 90 above the water. The giddy precipices around the chasm were covered with a promiscuous multitude, of both sexes, whose curiosity had brought them together to see this singular feat of temerity. The universal anxiety of the multitudes was manifest in their countenances, and still more perfectly in the silence that prevailed. When the man made his appearance, a dark cloud had come over the spot, adding to the sublimity of the cataract, that of an approaching storm. As he walked deliberately forward to his position, you might have heard the beating of their heart, had it not been for the mingled thunders from the chasm beneath and the clouds above. When he had divested himself of his coat, vest, and shoes, and laid them carefully by, as if debating the question whether he should want them again, he commenced a short speech to the spectators, which but few, of course, could hear. He then stepped forward to the edge of the rock and looked down, and the spectators on that side, supposing that he was going off, came forward, as their curiosity or their fears moved them, and it seemed to those opposite as if all were about to make the fatal leap; indeed there was great danger of a whole line of those in front being crowded off. After he had looked down a moment, he stepped back a few feet, ran forward, and leaped into the abyss. He went down with his feet foremost though drawn up somewhat. For this reason, or some other past comprehension, he did but just go under the water, for he was immediately seen swimming off as quietly as if he had done nothing, and nothing had befallen him. The maniac, (for what else can he be called?) was greeted with a shout from the spectators when they saw that he was still safe; and when he had reached the shore, he marched round to his clothes with a look of composure and satisfaction, and they to their homes; some admiring his courage, but more pitying his temerity.

Large Coal.—Five dollars were refused last week for a single piece of coal, while passing through our street from one of the mines of the North American Company. It weighed upwards of a ton and a half.

Miner's Journal.

It is a matter of speculation whether the Emperor of Austria will look with favour on the usurping assumption of the throne of Portugal, by Don Miguel. The Emperor Pedro, it will be remembered, abdicated his right to the throne in favour of his daughter, who is about nine years old, and *grand daughter to the Emperor of Austria.* She is shortly to be sent to Austria for the purpose of being educated. Miguel's conduct does not involve the crime of treason against his brother, but against his niece. Emperors and Kings have gone to war on far less justifiable grounds than this.

Russia has acquired, (by her late Treaty with Persia,) Mount Arrarat, where Noah's Ark rested after the flood.

A two story frame house, moving through the street on wheels, is no uncommon sight, in any of our cities. The Newburyport Herald notices an operation of the same sort, which is rather extraordinary. A few days since, a building, three stories high, fifty feet long and twenty-five feet wide, was carefully removed from one of the upper wharves in town, transported nearly half a mile on the river, passing in its progress through the draw of the bridge, to one of the lower wharves, and there securely placed on *terra firma* without the occurrence of any accident.

A Ghost Story.—The Springfield Republican states, that the People in the neighborhood of Mount Tom, in West Springfield, have been troubled, on account of a babbling ghost, which some workmen pretended to have heard in the night. One man said he had not only seen the ghost, but conversed with it, (although it had no head) and that the headless form informed him that he was the ghost of Timothy Felt, who was murdered about three years ago. The People turned out to find the bones of Timothy Felt, but did not discover them.

The Tartar's origin of Earthquakes.—Bell, who travelled among the Izermisch Tartars, says, that earthquakes there are attributed to the awkward attempts, which are made by the frog who supports the globe, to scratch himself.

The Fourth of July was celebrated in a novel manner at Richmond, as well as at Baltimore and Washington. In that city, early in the morning, agreeably to arrangements previously made, a ceremony was commenced, which in all its stages was calculated to make a deep impression upon every spectator. The design was to bring out the Sabbath Schools, connected with the Methodist, Presbyterian, and Baptist Churches, of that city and Manchester—and accordingly a Committee had been appointed to arrange all the details, to issue the invitations, and to conduct the ceremonials. Among the citizens, who were invited to attend, was Chief Justice Marshall, who, in the following reply to the invitation, pays a very marked and impressive tribute to the benefits of Sabbath Schools:

Richmond, June 28th.

GENTLEMEN: I acknowledge with grateful sensibility your very kind invitation to join the members of the Sabbath Schools of Richmond and Manchester, on the 4th of July, in a procession to be formed on the Capitol Square, at half past eight, and from thence to proceed to Trinity Church, where an appropriate address will be delivered at ten.

I beg you to believe, that no person estimates more highly than I do the purity of the motives by which the members of these schools are actuated, or the value of the objects which they seek to attain. I cannot be more perfectly convinced than I am, "that virtue and intelligence are the bases of our independence and the conservative principles of national and individual happiness," nor can any person believe more firmly that the institutions you patronise are devoted to the promotion of both.

I should not hesitate to manifest the sincerity of these opinions, by attending the procession you propose, were I not prevented by unavoidable absence from Richmond. I am compelled, by the feeble health of Mrs. Marshall, to leave this place on the 3d of July, not to return till the 5th.

I intreat you to make my most respectful acknowledgments to the Societies you represent, and to receive yourselves my grateful thanks for the kind and flattering terms in which you have communicated this invitation.

With great respect, I am, gentlemen, your obedient servant, JOHN MARSHALL.

The number of Sabbath School Children present (girls and boys) was about 850, and the citizens who joined them formed a lengthened procession to the new Methodist Church, where interesting religious ceremonies were performed, &c. &c.

Exeter Bank Robbery.—We are gratified to learn, says the Boston Gazette, that a portion of the money which was lately stolen from this Bank, has been found, and hopes are entertained that the remainder may be recovered. Bills amounting to nineteen hundred and ninety dollars, partly done up in a packet, and regularly labelled, were discovered by Mr. Dublois, in his barn at Newport, on Tuesday last, while in the act of pulling down some hay. They were immediately identified by the cashier of the bank, the marks on a strip of paper enclosing the bills, being in his own hand writing. The cashier of the bank had come to Newport on hearing the arrest of Briggs, Kimball and Loane, the two former notorious offenders. They have been since examined, but there appears to be no direct testimony against them. It is supposed that the latter may have secreted the bills on hearing of the arrest of his accomplices, one of whom was seen near the barn shortly before his apprehension. The barn was probably entered by a false key, and the bills recovered, were secreted in various parts of the building. It is not improbable that a much greater amount may have been concealed within it; while, no doubt exists, that the suspected persons are the actual culprits. The cashier of the bank has proceeded to New York under an expectation that some of the money may have been exchanged by the supposed rogues, who will remain in custody. It is stated that, none of the bills of Exeter bank were found upon them; yet the confused and unsatisfactory account they give of themselves, together with the fact that one of them had graduated from the New Hampshire State Prison, was sufficient to warrant their confinement.

N. Y. American.

The last number of the Albion has the following paragraphs:

"We learn from a correspondent in Edinburgh, that in the twenty-one months preceding December last, Sir Walter Scott had realized by his works a little more than one thousand pounds sterling per month, and that he lately called his creditors together, and to their astonishment paid them a dividend of 35,000*l.* of which the sum above alluded to formed a part.

"We learn also, with very great satisfaction, that the debts of this great benefactor of mankind are in a very fair way of liquidation—and that he looks forward with perfect confidence to that desirable end."

In passing through the Bowery, the attention is forcibly arrested by a busy scene in rearing the walls of the new Theatre, which have already risen to half their height. In what other city would an architect enter into a contract, under heavy penalties, to erect and finish a splendid building, two hundred feet in length and a hundred in breadth, four or five stories high, *in seventy days from the commencement?* Such despatch might almost lead one to suppose that some of the musical corps had found the lyre of Orpheus and realized the fable of moving rocks into place by its enchantment.—*N. Y. Statesman.*

That writer does the most who gives his readers the most knowledge, and takes from them the least time.

Diamonds.—The ancients attributed extraordinary virtues to the diamond. They believed it could not be broken, even by the greatest blows; but Pliny says, "if it be soaked in the blood of a goat, it may then be broken." The ancients believed that a diamond kept in the house would prevent domestic strife between man and wife. This was mere idle imagination; but there is a diamond that may be kept in every family, with this virtue—and it is *good temper.*

If you cannot bite, never show your teeth.

Savannah, July 10.

We learn from the Georgia Statesman, that John Schley, Esq. of Jefferson county, and Colonel Seaborn Jones and Major John A. Jones, both of Milledgeville, have it in contemplation to erect a manufactory of cotton bagging on Reedy Creek, a Branch of Briar Creek in Jefferson county. It is also intended to have progressing in the same establishment, machinery for the fabrication of cloth of cotton warp and woollen woof, the thread from four to six hundred; and should the establishment prosper, to ultimately manufacture cotton sheeting and cotton shirting. Mr. Schley has had some experience in such business, having manufactured in this State during the war with England; and feels no doubt that he will be able to undersell the manufacturers of the West and the North.

Homespun.—By accounts received from the upper Districts, we are happy to learn that a disposition to foster the domestic manufacture of the State, is rapidly advancing, and will ere long, reach its acme. Those of York, Chester, &c &c. are preparing for the growth and manufacture of every article necessary for the *whole* of the population. They are also providing for the growth of provisions; so that the Tariff taxing States will soon find that their neighbours can be independent of them. The people of York, emphatically call on their fellow citizens to judge of them by their acts, and not by their "much speaking." Good advice—all round.

Camden Journal.

A certain man had two children—one a daughter that was very plain in her person, the other a boy that was a great beauty. As they were at play one day, they saw their faces in a looking glass. The boy, seeing his beauty, extolled it mightily to his sister, who took the praises of his beauty as so many reflections on her disagreeableness. She went to her father, acquainted him with the affair, and made many complaints of her brother's rudeness. The prudent father took them on his knee, and embracing them with the greatest tenderness, gave them this excellent advice: "I would have you both look in a glass every day. You, my son, that you may be reminded never to dishonor your face by the deformity of your conduct. And you, my daughter, that you may take care to hide the defects of your person by the superior lustre of a virtuous and amiable character."

German coolness.—On the representation of the *Marriage of Figaro,* at the Cassel theatre, on the 2nd of March, M. Pistor, who had assumed the part of Bartolo, varied the accustomed action of the piece by cutting his throat before a glass, without evincing any extraordinary previous emotion to lead to a suspicion of his dreadful intention. The other performers did not seem to have been too violently affected by the event, as, without any interruption to the scene, another person was substituted for the deceased, and at the close of the performance apologized for M. Pistor's absence on the score of his having killed himself. The intelligence was received with the same apathy with which it was given, and the farce was not interrupted by any similar untoward event.

Corned Beef.—A yoke of oxen belonging to Esq. Harvey, became intoxicated yesterday afternoon from eating waste rum cherries, and staggered through the village.

Village Register.

The Lion and the Ape—A FABLE.

An old lion who had long been despotic sovereign of the forest, and of course accustomed to the abject homage of the inferior animals in it, as is common in courts, each trying to outdo his companion in servility; when a pert, malicious ape, who wished to give his powerful master some pain, and yet escape his rage, as he well knew it was as much as his life was worth to offend him openly, therefore sought how he might artfully mortify him under the mask of friendship, but keep out of the scrape himself, and at the same time insidiously cause the ruin of his competitors for court favour.—With this intent he lost no opportunity of obtaining private conferences with the lion, and on all occasions was busy to inform him of what, he said, he had heard against his character and despotism, from those whom the lion had taken to be his best friends—saying the fox had accused him of tyranny—the horse had complained he was bloodthirsty—the ox that he was selfish and cruel—and the stag, that he knew not what mercy was. At length the lion, no longer able to suffer this artful and malignant harangue, furiously replied: "Thinkest thou, base and pitiful traitor, thus to abuse me to my face, in attributing all those crimes to me; and that thou canst escape my vengeance by saying they are the remarks of my good and faithful subjects? No, foolish animal, take thy death for thy officious pains, and thus become of some use to others in the terror of thy example."—So saying he instantly crushed him to pieces.—APPLICATION. There are some artful gossips, who take a malicious pleasure in tormenting their intimates, by relating every idle rumour which they have heard against them; and, under a pretence of pure friendship, accompanied with the pride of offering good advice, conclude they shall escape the odium of giving pain, which they deserve to incur; but the triumphs of those petty tyrants, notwithstanding all their art, turn out at last to their own hurt; for their visits are found to forbode our vexation, and at length we shun them as we shun disease. Those who blow the coals of others' strife, may chance to have the sparks fly in their own face.

We are born crying, live complaining, and die disappointed.

He that lies down with dogs, must rise up with flees.

From the New York Morning Courier.

Effects of the present Tariff.—Facts speak louder than theories: yet, however loud they may speak to prove the injurious effect of a measure—so that it be the *constitutional* law of the land, it is our duty to submit, yet at the same time it is our privilege to speak what we think, and offer any and all arguments which may suggest themselves, to obtain a repeal of oppressive laws, and more especially where the question of their constitutionality remains undecided.

The Tariff, which went into operation on the 1st inst. avowedly *to protect Manufactures* at the expense, we might almost say, to the ruin of every other branch of national industry, is now beginning to show in reality, the very evils, which were anticipated by its enemies.

It cannot be supposed that all the disadvantages of so unpopular a measure can develope themselves in a day—and its supporters may argue, that it is a benefit to the country, because its evils are not apparent in an hour, a day, a month, or even a year, are ignorant of the fundamental principles of political economy. At this time it is not our object to allude to the evils of the Tariff in general, but on one article of foreign manufacture in particular—it is the article of Baizes.

By the ship St. George, (arrived from Liverpool in May,) 10 bales Baizes were imported, the duty on which, by the old Tariff, amounted to $766—or equal to 4 cents 56-100 per yard, or 36 6-10 per cent on Invoice cost. To show the contrast between the old and new Tariff—the same goods, if imported now, would pay a duty of $3694 46, or 22 cents per yard, or 170¾ per cent ad valorem on Invoice cost.

We will recapitulate—by the Tariff of 10 bales Baizes, will pay $3694 46, or 22 cents per yard, equal to 170¾ per cent.

By the old Tariff—10 bales Baizes, at $766, or 4 56-100 cents per yard, equal to 36 6-10 per cent.

Advance by new Tariff—$2928 46, or 17 cents 44-100, equal to 134 15-100 per cent.

Thus it is clearly shown, that the advance of duty by the present Tariff, on Baizes valued as the Invoice above referred to, is more than the enormous amount of 134 15-100 per cent. or nearly quadruple the duty that similar goods did pay by the late Tariff. We will say now, that the present law, which well titled, *a Bill to protect Domestic Manufactures?* protection it is in reality to manufactures—prohibition to Importers.

Now let us look to what effect this law upon the *purse of the Consumer,* since we have shown how advantageous it is to manufactures: Baizes which, before the Tariff took effect, sold for 21 cents per yard, now command and *have been sold* at 32 cents per yard, making a TAX upon the Consumer, on each yard he uses, of eleven cents—but as the difference of duty between the late, and present Tariff is 17 44-100—the price must still advance, (which it doubtless will) 6¼ cents to pay the importer the same rate for fabric—this take place, it will be a farther TAX upon the Consumer, of 6¼ cents per yard.

No wonder the South sends forth her complaints.

Tax on Molasses.—The more we reflect on this matter, the more are we surprised how any of the delegation in Congress from this State, could vote for it. The duty of *five* cents, was higher than the average rate of duty on the aggregate of our importations. Both of our Senators, and seven of our representatives, voted to double this tax—but for their vote, it could not have passed—thus making it enormously disproportionate to the average duty. Molasses now pays to the Treasury, a duty of about $[illegible] annually. An additional duty is imposed so out of reason, that it will either have the effect of destroying that branch of our foreign trade, or will add that much to the poor burthens of the consumers of this article. Mr. Webster's speech, it is computed, this additional tax of *five* cents, will [illegible] from the already nearly exhausted resources of North Carolina, the enormous sum of *forty thousand dollars!* If this sum were paid by the wealthy, who could afford it, it would be more tolerable—but they, for the most part, do not use the article. Consequently this calamity will fall almost entirely upon the poor, to whom molasses is necessary food. We ask, is it possible to vindicate this tax on any principles of public policy? Revenue cannot be the object, else burthens would have been imposed on the imported food of the rich as well as the poor. The object avowedly is, most of the advocates of the tax, was to prevent the distillation of spirit from imported molasses, and to increase the consumption of spirits distilled from grain. It is said, that out of *thirteen millions* gallons of molasses annually imported into the United States, only *three* are distilled, the remainder being consumed as an article of food. So the additional duty of *five* cents is imposed on ten millions which are consumed as food, that it may likewise double the duty on three millions which are distilled into spirits—but the end justify the means, or as Mr. Webster observed "shall we tax food to encourage intemperance—shall we raise the price of a wholesome article of sustenance to lessen unnecessarily consumption, especially among the poor classes, in order that we may enjoy a better chance of causing these same classes to consume more of our home-made ardent spirits. Again we ask, on what principle of public policy, can this vote be defended?—*Rich.*

To make Beer.—Three quarts of molasses, half a pound of hops, a quarter of a pound of ginger, and an ounce of cloves, [illegible] with a sufficient quantity of water, will make half a barrel of excellent family beer.

The Supreme Court of Errors in [illegible] field, Conn., present Justices Hosmer, Peters, Lapman, and Daggett, have decided that the testimony of an open professed Universalist is not good in law.

Wheeling Carpet Manufactory.—The Wheeling Gazette, of July 4th, says: "We have frequently noticed, with pride and satisfaction, the progress of Domestic Manufactures in this place, and the industry and skill of our mechanics. We have now the pleasure of mentioning another Manufacturing Establishment, which bids fair to add to the fame of the town—the Wheeling Carpet Manufactory. Mr. Tickell, the Proprietor, has produced a number of striped carpets, or Venitian, as they are commonly called, which are superior to any of the kind we have seen; and we have now in this office a Scotch Carpet, from his manufactory, which, for brilliancy of colors and tastefulness of pattern, will bear a comparison with most of the imported Scotch Carpetings, and, in the texture of the cloth, it has a decided advantage. It will remain in the office a few days, and the friends of Domestic Manufactures are invited to call and examine it.

Mr. Tickell is making great exertions to excel in his line of business, and we hope he may receive ample encouragement."

From the Bower of Taste.

THE SOMNAMBULIST.

Many authors have written on the subject of Somnambulism—the act of walking, conversing, and even transacting business while sleeping, of which the person when awake is totally unconscious. Some authors have endeavored on physiological principles to trace this singular abstraction of the mind to physical causes—such as late suppers, intemperance, extreme anxiety of mind, &c. while others believe it to be a rare and peculiar gift of nature, and as such entirely unassociated with any habits of the body, or any extraordinary mental excitement. Although we know that the mind in this state, as in ordinary sleep, may sometimes be impressed by objects or circumstances during the day which may influence our dreams at night, yet this is not always the case—for instance, I once knew a lady who was happily married and the mother of several fine children; she was of a decidedly domestic character—and never was known in her waking hours to sacrifice a moment at the shrine of the muses, or indulge herself in reading except books of morality on Sundays, and if I have been told she would often rise in her sleep, take her night lamp and search for a book, which having found, she would seat herself at the table and read for an hour with apparent interest and understanding. She has also been known to recite verses during her somnific excursions in the regions of fancy—yet these when shown to her next day, she was perfectly unconscious of having written, although she could not deny the hand writing.

During the revolutionary war there was a gentleman of large property residing in Crookline, who was addicted to the habit of walking in his sleep—while struck at the invasion of the enemy, he daily expected that his dwelling would be ransacked and pillaged. Under the influence of these fears, he arose one night, and taking a strong box which when awake he never attempted to lift without assistance he proceeded down stairs, furnished himself with a lantern and spade, and in a deep woody glen about a quarter of a mile from his house he buried his treasure, carefully replacing the sods so as to create no suspicion of their having been removed—This done, he returned, undressed and went to bed. Next morning, he was the first to discover the absence of the "strong box," without having the slightest remembrance of what had passed. Enraged at its loss, he immediately accused his domestic of the robbery, as no traces of violence were perceptible either on the locks, or doors of his house, that could induce him to suspect strangers. Month after month elapsed, and still the mystery was not solved, and his family began to want the necessaries of life without the means of procuring them: at that period of public calamity, no money could be raised on real estate, and it was at that season of the year when agricultural labors had ceased, which left him no means of earning a support for his family. To augment his misery, his only son lay confined by a violent fever without any of those comforts which his situation demanded. The mind of the despairing father was strongly affected by this melancholy view of the future, his rest became more frequently broken, and he would often wander from room to room all night with hurried and unequal steps, as if pursued by an enemy. His wife and daughter who were accustomed to these nightly wanderings never attempted to disturb him, unless they were fearful some accident might befal him, in this case it was necessary to employ the most violent means to awaken him, upon which he would exhibit so much fear and distress that they usually suffered him to recover gradually from his trance, which was always succeeded by a drowsiness, after which he would sink into a light and natural sleep, which generally continued for several hours.

One night as his daughter was watching at the couch of her sick brother, she heard her father descend the stairs with a quick step; and immediately following him, she perceived he had dressed himself, and was lighting a lantern at the hearth, after which he unbolted the door, and looked out, he then returned to the kitchen, and taking the lantern and spade, he left the house. Alarmed at this circumstance, which was not usual, (though it sometimes occurred as above related without the knowledge of his family;) she hastily threw on a cloak and followed him to the wood, trembling with apprehensions of, she knew not what, both for herself and for her father.

Having gained the place where he had three months since buried the box, he set down the lantern, so as to reflect strongly upon that spot; he then removed the sods and striking his spade against its iron cover, he laughed wildly and exclaimed, my treasure is safe! and we shall be happy—and shouldering his heavy burthen with the strength of a Hercules, he stopped not as before to replace the sods of earth, but snatching up his lantern, pursued his way directly home to the joy of his daughter who could scarcely support herself from the fears she had experienced, which were, that he was about to dig a grave, and either commit suicide, or perhaps murder some one of his defenceless family. Inexpressible, therefore, was her joy, on seeing him ascend the stairs, and place the box in its former recess; after which, as usual, he retired to rest. His wife and daughter, however, were too anxious to sleep themselves; the one sat impatiently watching the dawn of day, and the other retired to the apartment of her suffering brother, to relieve his mind by communicating the joyful event, and her consequent hope of his immediate recovery.

When the gentleman arose in the morning, his wife observed the same settled gloom upon his countenance as he anxiously inquired about the health of his son, and expressed his sorrow at not being able to procure those comforts for his family which were so much needed. Finding him perfectly unconscious of all that had passed the preceding night, she watched the effect which the restoration of the box would have upon his mind—and (as she expected) with an astonishment almost amounting to phrenzy he exclaimed—'who has done this? From whence came that box?" Not until he had listened to the evidence of his daughter could he be convinced of the possibility of his performing such an act while asleep. Suffice it now to say, that health, peace, and competence, were once more restored to his dwelling, and the result of these blessings had a salutary effect upon his mind, and although he still continued his midnight excursions, yet his friends were gratified to find them much less frequent than formerly, and his future dreams also (to judge by his appearance) seemed to partake of the mild and serene character of his waking thoughts. W.

From the Raleigh Register.

Allen's Store, Randolph Co. July 5.

Messrs. Editors—I have had it in mind some weeks, to drop you a line, on the subject of some late Mineralogical discoveries made immediately in this neighborhood.—Gold is found S. W. of Allen's Ford, on Deep River, where the Salisbury Mail Stage crosses, from near the Ford to the distance of about 5 miles S. W. and about a mile wide; not only in the branches and streams but on hills and ridges, deposited in gravel of Ironstone, White, Red and Yellow Quartz.—Pieces about the value of 6¼ cents each are found near H. Allen's mill on Mill creek.—There has not yet been much labor done in searcing for original veins, yet I have been informed that one has been lately discovered half a mile from said Mill on the surface of the ground, and that some native silver has also been found in a kind of ore near the same place in small pieces. Iron Ore is found in abundance in the neighborhood with a variety of metalic appearances, some of which no doubt might be valuable could they be analyzed and their contents ascertained.—Crystals of Quartz are very plenty and various—some very transparent, some of a yellowish hue, and others only translucent and variously tinged. A particular kind is found near this place, rather of a reddish cast, and filled with appearances like red hairs or bristles.

Red Ochre is manufactured at the above Mill, of a very good quality, found in the neighborhood, and used for paint and coloring cotton yarn. H. A.

P. S. After writing the above, I can but reflect on the short-sighted policy of some of the Members of our last legislature, in voting so directly against the interest of the State, on the Rail Road Resolution—which seems like locking up our resources in the in the interior of the State, which are ample indeed and would clear us of embarrassment, could they have vent, but are doomed to lie dormant through the narrow minded views of some of our Members. A very prevalent sentiment among people here with regard to future Elections, is, that an individual opposed to Rail Road Improvement will get few votes. H. A.

New York, July 10.

Cotton.—The market remains inactive. Holders are unwilling to recede; and, notwithstanding the last advices from Liverpool and Havre were more favorable, buyers decline coming forward at present prices.—The sales amount to 1400 bales of all descriptions, at previous rates. The stock in market is becoming heavy.

A Downright Appeal—Not a Hint.—We have seen a paragraph, taken from a Southern paper, and which is now travelling itself to death as fast as it can, stating that a gentleman lately deceased in Carolina, had never permitted his subscription to the newspaper to be behind, and that as the same could be said of so few men, is worth recording on his tomb stone. Verily, we say amen to this. This man stands next to him who returned a borrowed umbrella! What higher praise can there be, than have your printers say, "You always paid me." How clear, too, must be the man's conscience who reads a paper he knows he has paid for. With what enviable satisfaction does he unfold the damp sheet! He feels himself under no obligations, that the printer is absolutely beholden to him. This is the very feeling which we would have all our subscribers experience—that we are in debt to them for a year's paper—not that they are in debt to us. Now think not, gentle readers—you that have patiently followed us thus far—that there is any hint in this—not any. It is too plain for a hint—it is a downright appeal—but whether to your pity or your pockets, we shall wait an answer by the return of mail.—*Truth Teller.*

A man, between fifty and sixty years of age, fell into the basin, at Albany, on Tuesday, and was drowned. Before he was taken out of the water, a man standing by observed—"the drowned person is better off than I am," and putting two stones in his pocket, and taking two in his hands jumped into the river. The by-standers refused to let him commit so foolish an act, and took him out, when he endeavored to jump in again. He was secured and conducted to a place of safety.

Fashion.—The present style of shirt collars requires them to be about three inches broad above the cravat, and stiff and sharp as a butcher's knife. A rough wag of a fellow from the blue ridge lately met a dandy with his head ensconced within one of these collars, in the street of Baltimore—and struck with his strange appearance he accosted him—"Gouge me, my hero, if I doan't believe you've got your *shirt on wrong end upwards.*"

Ancient Coins.—Eight hundred *ancient coins*, collected in Greece, Rome, Asia Minor, &c. &c. some of them 3000 years old, are offered for sale at Providence, by Mr. Stodder.

[Some of the ingenious mechanics and artists, in Europe, can manufacture *ancient* coins in any quantity. Very venerable ruins, and ivy-mantled towers are sometimes built to beautify a scene.]

A liar should have a good memory.

The remedy for injuries is not to remember them.

He that serves the public, obliges no Body.

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the Subscriber either by Note or Account are earnestly requested to call and make payment before the 1st day of August next, and all those having claims against him will please present them for settlement.

WM. TRACY.

Lafayette Hotel, 17th July, 1828.

FROM THE TARBORO' FREE PRESS.

To the Freemen of the State of N. Carolina.

FELLOW CITIZENS: the time is not far distant when you will be called to select men to represent you in the next General Assembly of your State, and in my humble opinion the present situation of a number of the good people of this State never needed legislative interference more than at present. It is discovered that a number of the judgments, recently obtained in our Courts of Law, are marked to be paid in specie or its equivalent, which is certainly contrary to the expectation of the parties when those contracts were made; thereby increasing the embarrassed condition of our citizens, by compelling them to make great sacrifices to meet those unexpected demands; and this is in a great degree practised by the note shavers and northern traders who have come among us—and under the existing law they have the privilege of demanding specie even on the day when they expose your property for sale, without giving you previous notice, thereby allowing you no opportunity to prepare to meet this unexpected demand. Fellow citizens, doth it appear safe to risk the property of the good people of this State to the clemency of a few avaricious speculators and traders? (Judge ye.) Far be it from me to [illegible] Legislators of our State to pass a law that would violate the Constitution, or in part the obligation of contracts; but that they can pass a law that will in a great degree put a stop to this ungenerous, (and if I may use the expression,) inhuman practice, without infringing on either, I feel confident. To exemplify this, I will cite you an act of the Legislature of Kentucky some years past, which perhaps has been the means of saving that State from ruin; (it is in substance as follows:) that whenever a plaintiff intends demanding specie or its equivalent, or any other funds save the money of the State in discharge of his or her debt, he or she shall enter the plea on trial, or shall be barred the privilege—but, whenever any plaintiff shall enter such plea as aforesaid, then the defendant shall have a stay of execution for the term of two years, by giving sufficient security for such stay, the debt bearing six per cent. interest until paid—this stay of execution is granted to give the defendant an opportunity to procure funds to meet this unexpected demand, and doth not interfere with contracts whose engagements are made to be paid in specie, nor with any Bank or Incorporated Company who have by their charters made similar engagements. Perhaps objections may be made against this long stay of execution as being unconstitutional; but surely, if a Legislative body has power under the Constitution to grant a stay of execution two, four, or six months, which we see they have done, who will dispute their constitutional right to grant a stay for twelve, eighteen, or twenty-four months? No man, I presume. I feel assured that the greater part of the debts now existing in the State, were contracted with an expectation of the creditor as well as debtor to be discharged with the money or circulating medium of the State—but, alas! contrary to [illegible] expectation, because your creditor has got a little crossed with you, he demands specie in payment, and that without giving you notice until the very day on which he intends to sell your property—by this means a vast estate might be swept away to discharge a debt of small amount, and other creditors not get a cent. And now fellow-citizens, you are called upon seriously to reflect upon the situation of a majority of the inhabitants of your state, and after duly weighing the matter to determine, whether it would not be better to compel those who make such unreasonable demands to wait for their money, by extending a stay of execution in such cases; or whether you would prefer to see your neighbor's property swept away for a mere whistle. It is with you, fellow-citizens, to determine—you can use your constitutional liberties by assembling together, consult your general interest, and instruct your representatives; or, you can stand as idle spectators and see the speculators and foreigners prey upon your neighbor's property, with perhaps as little compassion as the fowls of the air would prey upon a dead carcass—should you prefer the former, you will have a convenient opportunity at your ensuing election, by appointing some suitable person to ascertain the will of a majority, by taking a vote on the question—by which means your representatives can know the will of a majority of their constituents before the sitting of the next General Assembly.

A Friend to North Carolina.

☞The several Editors within the State, will please to give this a place in their respective papers.

From the Boston Commercial Gazette.

Frigate CONSTITUTION, *commonly called* "OLD IRONSIDES."—On the 4th inst. this favorite and fortunate ship came up and anchored off the Navy Yard. When off India wharf, she fired a national salute in honor of the day.

The return of this noble frigate to the place of her nativity, and on the 4th of July too, may be reckoned among the instances of good luck that has always attended her. She was launched from Hart's ship yard at the north end, in October 1797, and is consequently nearly thirty-one years old. The severe labor that attended her birth, which was effected at the third trial, was seized upon by enemies of a navy as prophetic of ill luck! With how little reason, her brilliant career has fully demonstrated. We may safely challenge the annals of naval history, to name the ship that has done so much to fill the measure of her country's glory.

We understand that a report has been recently circulated at Augusta, that the *Yellow Fever* was prevalent in this city; which has had the effect to cause several merchants who had intended to take this city in their way to the North, to go by a different route. We can only say, that the report has not a shadow of foundation—*no case* of Yellow Fever has occurred here during the present summer.

Charleston Courier.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

THURSDAY AFTERNOON, JULY 17, 1828.

Gen. Jackson.—A paragraph having gone the rounds stating that Gen. Jackson intended soon to visit South Carolina, we have been furnished with the following reply made by him to the Committee of the Citizens of Lancaster District, who invited him to participate with them in the celebration of the late anniversary, by which it will be seen that he declines visiting his native State at present.

The Committee to whom the letter was addressed, consisted of James H. Witherspoon, Chairman, Wm. McKenna, Secretary, John Nisbet, John Stewart, Nath'l Barber, Jackey Perry, Samuel R. Gibson, Bartlett Jones, H. Massey, Sen. and J. Dannom.

Hermitage, June 2nd, 1828.

Gentlemen: I have had the pleasure to receive your kind letter of the 12th ult., inviting me to celebrate with the citizens of my native District, the approaching Anniversary of our National Independence.

For this pleasing testimonial of the esteem of the Citizens of Lancaster, I pray you, Gentlemen, to offer to them the assurance of my heartfelt thanks. If it were in my power, nothing could be more grateful to my feelings than to comply with their wish; but the distance to be travelled and the various requisitions upon my time at home, compel me to say that this pleasure must be postponed to some other period.

Be pleased, Gentlemen, to accept for yourselves individually, and convey to those you represent, my gratitude for your tender recollection of me as Citizens of Lancaster. This obligation is heightened by the consciousness on my part, that absence and time have not weakened the ardor of that sentiment which consecrates the memory of the place which gave me birth.

I have the honor to be, Gentlemen,
Your very ob't serv't,
ANDREW JACKSON.

We were so much pleased with the perusal of the very interesting account of the Celebration of the 4th at Washington, that, notwithstanding its length, we could not deny our readers the same pleasure. The day was an appropriate one, and the President of the United States, a fit person, to commence so great a work; and the friends of Internal Improvement will learn with pleasure, that the first spade put into the Canal is not to be the last, but that the work is almost immediately to proceed; the Directors having already issued proposals to contract, on the 16th of August, for the first 11½ miles of the Canal.

At Baltimore the celebration was almost equally interesting. The Corner Stone of the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road was laid by the venerable Charles Carroll, the sole remaining signer of the Declaration of Independence.

In Virginia, also, the subject of Internal Improvements engrosses much of the public attention. In many of the Counties, meetings have been held and Delegates appointed to a Convention shortly to be held at Charlottesville, whose deliberations are to be directed to that subject only.

We copy the following notice from the Raleigh Register:

RAIL ROAD!—It is proposed by a number of the citizens of Chatham and Orange, to hold a meeting at the Store of William Albright, Esq. in Chatham County, on Friday the 1st of August next, at 12 o'clock, for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of constructing a CENTRAL RAIL ROAD though the State, and if it is judged expedient, to adopt such measures as will tend to urge our Legislature, at their next session, to take up the subject. It is sincerely hoped, and confidently expected, that all friends to the prosperity of the State, from the several adjoining counties, as far as is convenient, will favor the meeting with their attendance.

Though we are no advocate for commencing the Rail Road System in the part of the State indicated by the above notice, because we think that such a Road from this place, South East or West, would be much more likely to succeed, yet we rejoice to see the people stirring themselves on the subject. Let them but determine that we shall have Rail Roads, and the commencing point will very easily be found. We hope to see the example of the people of Chatham and Orange followed, and especially in this section, which is so much interested in the matter.

The Bank of Cape Fear has declared a dividend, for the six months ending on the 30th June, of two per cent.

The United States' Bank have declared a dividend of *three and half per cent*, on their capital, for the last half year, ending on the 1st instant. This is a great dividend, and cannot fail to enhance the market price of the Stock of the Bank.

Signs of the Times.—In our own State, the people know so well that the signs indicate an immense majority for Gen. Jackson, that it would be unnecessary to publish the expressions of public sentiment at musters, meetings, &c. were it not attempted abroad to give some encouragement to the hopes of the Administration, that this State may go for them, or at least that they might set it down as doubtful. It is to counteract such stories that we occasionally publish such items as follow:

At a company muster and celebration, on the 4th of July, at the Store of Quinton Anderson, Esq. in Caswell county, where between 250 and 300 of the citizens were assembled, and after the company was addressed at some length by Barzillia Graves, in favor of the Administration, and by Bedford Brown, in favor of Gen. Jackson, the vote on the Presidential election was taken, when the whole of the company declared themselves in favor of Gen. Jackson, with the exception of *Three.*—*Hillsborough Recorder.*

We learn from a correspondent in Richmond county, that at a meeting held at Laurel Hill, in that county, a vote was taken on the Presidential question, and resulted as follows: For Jackson and Calhoun 67, for Adams and Rush 5.

At a barbecue in the vicinity of Warrenton, on the 5th inst. the vote on the Presidency was, for Jackson 72, for Adams 1.

The last Milton Gazette states, that at a drill muster of the officers of the upper regiment of Rockingham county, a vote was taken on the same question, which stood thus: for Jackson 49, Adams 2.—*Raleigh Star.*

Com. Porter.—It will be gratifying to the friends of Com. Porter to learn, that from a letter received by a friend of his in this town, he may very shortly be expected in this country.—*Norfolk Herald.*

We have received the first three numbers of the "*Crystal*," the Prospectus of which will be found among the advertisements. It is very neatly printed, and conducted, we think from this specimen, in such a way as to deserve the patronage of the Ladies, for whom it is particularly designed.

DIED,

In this county, yesterday morning, at the advanced age of 97 years, Mr. RODERICK McRAE, one of the most worthy and respectable citizens of the county.

Also, on Monday last, Mr. MALCOM McPHAIL, aged 87 years.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.

Cotton, $10 a 10½; Bagging, yard, 17 a 24. Bacon 7 a 10. Candles, mould, 16. Coffee, 14 a 17. Corn, 50. Flour, $4 a 4 25; Iron 5 50 a 6 50. Flaxseed, 75. Lard, 8 a 10; Lead, 8 a 8 50. Shot, pr bag, 2 50. Lime, 2 a 2 50. Molasses, 35 a 40. Nails, cut, 9; wrought, 18 a 20. Oats, 25 a 30. Sugar, common 8½ a 9½. prime 10½ a 11½. Salt, Liv. 75. T. Island, 75. Steel, American, 8 a 9. Tobacco, leaf, 2 50 a 2 75. Ap. Brandy 33 a 37. Whiskey, 25. New Wheat 80 a 85.

U. S. Bank Notes 6 a 7 pr. ct premium.

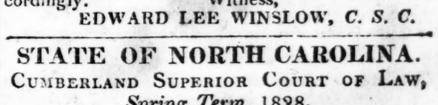
For Sale,

AN elegant GIG and HARNESS. Apply to
WILLIAMS & FENN.

Foolscap & Letter Paper.

THE Subscribers, agents for J. & D. Ames, manufacturers, have on hand a small supply of Foolscap and Letter PAPER, of different qualities, and at very low prices. Any quantity furnished to order at Factory prices. WILLIAMS & FENN.

July 17, 1828. 80 6w.



NORFOLK & PHILADELPHIA
Commercial Line,
VIA SEAFORD & DOVER.

THE Steam Boat NORFOLK, *Capt. Wright*, or the PHILADELPHIA, *Capt. Weems*, will leave Marsden's Wharf, *NORFOLK*, every *Sunday, Wednesday*, and *Friday Evening, at 6 o'clock*, and the passengers will arrive at Philadelphia on Tuesday, Friday, and Sunday mornings, in time for the morning Boats for New York. And the Steam Boat FRANKLIN, *Captain Wade*, will leave Arch Street Wharf, *PHILADELPHIA*, every *Sunday, Wednesday*, and *Friday Evening, at 6 o'clock*, and the passengers will arrive at Norfolk on Tuesday, Friday, and Sunday mornings, in time to take the James River Steam Boats, and Southern Stages.

Fare through $12. Meals on board the boats included. Passengers from Philadelphia pay for breakfast on land.

Way passengers pay for Meals.

All baggage at the risk of the owners.

July 9, 1828.—89-tfD

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

CUMBERLAND SUPERIOR COURT OF LAW,
Spring Term, 1828.

Thomas J. Curtis vs. William L. Adams } Original Attachment. Levied on a Tract of Land in Richmond county.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant in this case is not an inhabitant of this State, *Ordered*, That publication be made for three months, in the *Carolina Observer*, that unless the Defendant, William L. Adams, appear at the next Superior Court of Law, to be holden for the county of Cumberland, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the 7th Monday after the 4th Monday of September next, and plead and replevy, final judgment will be entered, and execution issue accordingly. Witness,

EDWARD LEE WINSLOW, *C. S. C.*

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

CUMBERLAND SUPERIOR COURT OF LAW,
Spring Term, 1828.

Jannetta Jones vs. George K. Jones. } Petition for Divorce & Alimony.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant, George K. Jones, is not a resident of this State, *Ordered*, that publication be made in the *North Carolina Journal* and *Carolina Observer*, for three months, that unless the defendant appear at the next Superior Court of Law, to be holden for the county of Cumberland, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the 7th Monday after the 4th Monday of September next, and plead, answer, and demur, the petition will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte. Test,

EDWARD LEE WINSLOW, *C. S. C.*

80 3m

THE CRYSTAL,
And Ladies' Magazine.

EMBELLISHED WITH ELEGANT ENGRAVINGS,

THE first number of this publication was issued in April, and has for its design the developement of the female talent of our country, particularly the western portion of it, by affording a vehicle for the literary contributions of such Ladies as have either caught the inspiration of the muses, or have been wrapped in the more sober mantle of prose literature.

The work will comprise, Brief Moral Tales, Female Biography, Sketches of Female Character, Essays in prose and verse, and a spirited Miscellany of humor and sentiment, the chief of which shall be from the pens of gifted females of America and the age.

The typography and embellishments of the Crystal are in a fine style of elegance. Each number contains thirty-two octavo pages—is printed on paper of a fine quality, and is accompanied with a beautiful copper-plate engraving, and handsomely printed cover. Twelve numbers of the work, containing near 400 pages of print, and twelve different Engravings, will form a beautiful volume, to which a title page and index will be added.

Terms—The work will be delivered to subscribers in the city and vicinity for one dollar and fifty cents, payable in advance, or $2 at the end of three months. Companies of eight or more, joining together and paying in advance, or on the reception of the first number, will be entitled to a deduction of twenty-five cents on each subscription.

All Agents will be allowed twenty-five cents on each subscription which they may obtain, when the cash is forwarded in advance.—Address,

M. H. ANDREWS, Publisher,

Pittsburg, (Penn.) June, 1828.

Blanks for sale.

POETRY.

SONNET.

I sought her on this earth and found her not.
In thought I wander'd to the heav'nly spheres;
There she appear'd, an Angel bright and sweet,
Mild condescension sitting on her brow;
She took my hand and said: I'm she, who long
Wag'd cruel war against thee, whom I lov'd;
My day was spent 'fore ev'ning came; but here
I'm happy, supremely happy; and no man,
No mortal man can comprehend my bliss.
And yet I hope for more: those beauteous spoils
You so admir'd, are mouldering below;
Our souls shall meet again in these blest shades.
I wait for thee—Oh, come!—and here she stopp'd.
Why did she drop my hand, and cease to speak?
A little more and I had remain'd in Heaven.

From the Georgian.

A CRACKER* IN SAVANNAH.

I am what I am, said up-country SAM,
To *Peter Sandflirter*, half foxey:
I am just the man your leather to tan,
And O I'm the boy for to box ye!
Now keep up the fun, and when you are done
I'll shew you an up-country caper,
And hull you as clean as Sall would a bean,
Or tear you to pieces like paper.
Tho' now I am drunk I want not for spunk,
The Lord knows, I am able to jirk ye,
Before twenty men could count each their ten,
Yes, stranger, before you'd say "Turkey."
But I'll tell you a tale of a lark I did frail,
Last Sunday—a big Irish waiter,
Who swore by old Ned, if I'd grease but my head,
He'd swaller me whole, like a 'tater;
Then will you? said I; my lark you shall try,
I'll stand you a while, *that I will*;
And if, by my soul, you should swaller me whole,
I reckon you'll have a good pill.
To fight then I meant, so at it we went,
When up steps a feller, od'rot him,
I'll take you to jail and hold you to bail,
He said—with my fist then I shot him,
And loudly he bawl'd for help, and he called
To some standing round, for to watch me,
But off then I broke, for, thought I, they'd soak
My jacket and hide if they cotch me.
Now so could I do, my honey, with you,
For see here, I'm skin, bone, and gristle,
And tough as a knot; why stranger, by drot,
I'd fan you as slick as a whistle.
And O such a *lickin* I'd give you, my chicken,
You'd know how to call me a cracker!
The Lord only knows, I'd beat you, I 'spose,
As soft as a quid of tobacker!

* In the southern cities wagoners are called Crackers.

Notice.

THE Subscriber having qualified, at the June Term, 1828, of Cumberland County Court, as Administrator on the estate of Lauchlin Colquhoun, deceased, hereby calls upon all those indebted to the said deceased, to come forward and make payment; and all those having claims against the said deceased, are required to present them within the time limited by law, or they will be debarred of recovery.

ARCH'D COLQUHOUN.

July 10, 1828.

Further Notice.

ON Thursday, the 31st day of this month, the Subscriber will proceed to sell, at the late residence of Lauchlin Colquhoun, deceased, a *Mare and Colt, Household Furniture, and Farming Utensils.* Terms, six months credit; bonds with approved security being given. A. COLQUHOUN.

July 10, 1828. 79-3w.

Notice.

AT June Term, 1828, of Cumberland County Court, the Subscriber qualified as Administrator on the estate of JOHN MCSWEEN, deceased. All persons indebted to the deceased are requested to make payment immediately; and those having any demands against the estate, are required to present them within the time limited by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery

ALEX'R MORISON, *Adm'r.*

June, 1828.

Further Notice.

ON the 7th day of August next, at the late residence of John McSween, on Little river, I shall expose to sale, the stock consisting of *Horses, Sheep, and Hogs, Farming Utensils, Household and Kitchen Furniture, &c.* A credit of six months will be given, purchasers giving bond with approved security. At the same time and place, several valuable NEGROES will be hired out until the first of January next.

79-3w. ALEX'R MORISON, *Adm'r.*

Notice.

THE Subscriber having qualified as Administrator on the estate of RODERICK MORISON, deceased, all persons indebted to the deceased are requested to make payment immediately; and those having any demands against the estate are required to present them within the time limited by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.

ALEX'R MORISON, *Adm'r,*

June, 1828.

Further Notice.

ON the 7th day of August next, at the late residence of Roderick Morison, I shall expose to sale the stock consisting of *Horses, Cattle, and Sheep, one Cart, one Still, the Household and Kitchen Furniture, &c.* A credit of six months will be given, purchasers giving bond with approved security. One Negro Man to be hired out until the first day of January next. ALEX'R MORISON, *Adm'r.*

Fire Department.

THE Magistrate of Police gives notice to the public, and to the Gentlemen concerned, that in pursuance of the law of this Department, making it "his duty annually to appoint a Chief Fire Warden and Assistant Fire Wardens, who shall hold their office for one year thereafter," he has appointed

JOHN HUSKE, Chief Fire Warden.
DUNCAN MAC RAE,
GEORGE MCNEIL,
JOHN W. WRIGHT,
Col. HENRY W. AYER,
JOHN H. HALL,
EDW'D W. WILLKINGS,
} Assistant Fire Wardens.

For one year from this date.

He would inform the Gentlemen, that after this notice, it is expected of them, (and it is indispensable too,) that they should, without delay, organize themselves—and require, forthwith, reports from their subordinate departments, upon the state of the Engines, of the number of Buckets, the condition of their Companies, and of their implements and apparatus—in order that, when the contemplated funds come into their hands, prompt measures may be taken, to have their Engines and implements for fire, in complete repair, and their whole department in efficient preparation, by the ensuing Fall.

Fayetteville, July 1, 1828—78 3t

Lime and Nails.

42 Casks Stone LIME,
40 kegs cut NAILS,
For sale.
WHITEHEAD & FULLER.

May 29, 1828. 73tf.

Doctor MacLean,

HAS removed to Fayetteville and opened a shop in the house next door above Mr. Goodwin's Drug Store, on Hay street, where, or at his residence, in the first brick building below, and on the opposite side of the street, applications for his professional services may be made from the Town or Country.

June 17. 76tf.

Paper.

WRITING, Printing, and Wrapping *PAPER* of various kinds may be had low, at the store of Messrs. J. & S. Birdsall, or at the Paper Mill, in Fayetteville.

Rags.

HIGHEST prices paid in cash for *RAGS* of all descriptions, at the Paper Mill, in Fayetteville.

June 19, 1828. 76-tf.

Norfolk Line.

LEAVES Fayetteville every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday Mornings, and arrives at Norfolk every Wednesday, Friday, and Sunday, by 5 P. M.

Leaves Norfolk every Sunday, Tuesday, and Friday, and arrives at Fayetteville Tuesdays, Thursdays and Sundays, by 9 P. M.

Passengers leaving Fayetteville on Monday, reach Norfolk in time for the Baltimore and Philadelphia or Seaford Boats, Those leaving on Wednesday, reach Norfolk in time for the Philadelphia or Seaford Boat. And those leaving on Friday reach Norfolk in time for the Washington, Baltimore, and Philadelphia or Seaford Boats. The Line has been much improved, and the routes so altered as to afford sufficient time for sleep.

THE PROPRIETORS.

June 1828. 76tf.

DAVID SHAW,

Confectioner and Grocer,

HAS JUST RECEIVED THE FOLLOWING ARTICLES:

Bunch Raisins,	Fresh Lime Juice,
Soft shell Almonds,	Lemon Syrup,
Seidlitz Powders,	Loaf Sugar,
Soda do.	Brown do.
Rose Water,	Coffee,
Cologne do,	Prime Molasses,
Cassia,	Old Hyson, Teas.
Cloves,	Young Hyson, Teas.
Nutmegs,	Pepper,
Mace,	Spice,
Jamieson's Crackers,	Ginger,
Superior Spanish Segars,	Phosphorus Lights, &c
Pearl Ash,	

Expected in a few days,
Old Holland Gin,
Porte Wine, and
Lemons.

June 25, 1828. 77-6w.

Superior Work.

THE Subscriber still continues to manufacture in a *superior Style* of workmanship, at his Shop, (foot of Haymount,) Patent Screw Plates, Cutting Knives, Caststeel Axes, &c. &c., which he will warrant and sell on the most reasonable terms. He flatters himself from the pains he has taken to supply himself with the best of Tools and employed the first rate workmen, to merit a share of public patronage.

W. W. BALLARD.

Fayetteville, June 17, 1828. 76-5w.

N. B. Horses shod in the best manner.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

MOORE COUNTY.—*Court of Equity.*

PURSUANT to the decree of the Court of Equity for Moore County, it is *Ordered*, That the Clerk and Master, agreeable to the petition of Henry McKenzie, Matthew Moore and others, do sell the tract of Land alluded to in said petition, known by the name of the Moore Place, containing two Dwelling Houses, and lying on the waters of Deep river, estimated at two hundred and forty six acres or thereabout, adjoining the Lands of Archibald McBryde, John Tyson and others; the Land will be sold on the nineteenth day of August next, at the Court House in Carthage, on a credit of one and two years, the purchaser giving bond with approved security.

BRYAN BOROUGHS, *C. M. E.*

June 5, 1828. 75-6w.

HILLSBOROUGH

Private Boarding School.

THE exercises in the School of the undersigned closed on the 30th May, and will be resumed on the 2d Monday in July. Six or eight more pupils can be received at the commencement of the session.—Board and Tuition sixty-five dollars per session, paid in advance. J. WITHERSPOON.

June 3. 75-6w.

Washington Hotel.

The Subscriber, very grateful for past favours, respectfully informs his old customers, and the public generally, that he has taken the above well known establishment, the *WASHINGTON HOTEL*, recently conducted by Dr. Thomas Briggs.

The Washington Hotel is situated on Richardson street, in a very pleasant part of Columbia, and very convenient to the State House, where all public business is transacted—also, to the mercantile part of the town, where the Traveller, as well as the man of business, will find an agreeable retreat.

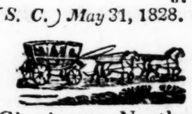
He is resolved to spare neither pains nor expense in supplying his Table and Bar with the best the market affords.

The whole interior of the establishment is fitted up in the neatest and most comfortable manner, and is capable of accommodating in superior style, a large number of guests, including private families with private tables.

His *STABLES* are in very good order, and shall be furnished with the best provender, and attended with experienced and steady Ostlers, in addition to which, the subscriber will bestow his own personal unremitting attention, and his charges, at the same time will be moderate.

J. L. MORRIS.

Columbia, (S. C.) May 31, 1828. 75-9w.



☞The Charleston, Northern, Southern, Greenville and Lincolnton Stage Offices are kept here.

John Lippitt & Co.

HAVE FOR SALE,

15 Hhds. prime Muscovado Sugar,
25 bbls. good do.
30 bags Coffee,
40 tierces New Orleans Molasses,
Bbls. Malaga Wine, N. E. Rum and Gin,
100 casks cut Nails, assorted sizes,
1,200 bushels Liverpool Salt,
Pepper, Alspice and Ginger,
Cotton, wool and machine Cards,
Indigo, Madder, Annatto Verdigrise,
Saltpetre and Patent Medicines, *as usual.*

—*Also*—

300 heavy Hides,
10 bbls. Tanner's Oil,
50 casks fresh Lime.

Hardware Store.

THE Subscriber has just received and now offers for sale, at his Store on Market square, a large and general assortment of

Hardware & Cutlery

embracing nearly every article in that line of business. Also, a general assortment of

Groceries,
Paints, Oils,
Drugs, Dye Stuffs, &c.

The whole of which Goods are bought low, and will be sold at a small advance for cash, or on short credit, to persons whose punctuality can be relied on.

JAMES BAKER.

January 23, 1828. 55tf.

Sugar, Molasses, &c.

RECEIVED BY THE LATE ARRIVALS,

10 Hhds. prime St. Croix Sugar,
15 do Porto Rico do.
17 do. bright retailing Molasses,
5 pipes superior French Brandy,
6 casks Northern Cheese,
10 hhds. and 20 bbls N. E. Rum,
50 bags Cuba Coffee,

For sale by WILLKINGS & CO.

December 13, 1827. 49tf.

For Sale,

10,000 Lbs. prime BACON, cured in this place, and
800 lbs of excellent LARD,

Apply to E. L. WINSLOW.

Fayetteville, April 23, 1828. 68tf.

For Sale,

20,000 lbs Choice fat heavy BACON,
20 bags COFFEE,
50 casks LIME.

JOHN M. DOBBIN.

May 1, 1828.

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the Subscriber are requested to make immediate payment—longer indulgence cannot be granted.

ROBT. T. GOODWIN.

April 22, 1828. 68tf.

Crockery Ware.

5 Crates Crockery Ware, assorted to suit Country Merchants.
20 bags prime Green Coffee,
500 bushels Liverpool Salt, For sale by

JOHN LIPPITT & CO.

Jan. 17, 1828.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

ROBESON COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, Spring Term, 1828.

Mary McLean *vs.* Peter McEachin.—James McEachin *vs.* Peter McEachin. Three different cases.

Original Attachments levied upon Lands.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant in the above cases is not an inhabitant of this State, it is therefore *Ordered*, That publication be made for three months successively, in the *Carolina Observer*, printed in Fayetteville, that unless the said Peter McEachin appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the County of Robeson, at the Court House in Lumberton, on the first Monday after the fourth Monday in September next, and plead or replevy, final judgment will be entered against him, and execution issue accordingly.

Attest, ARCH'D McQUEEN, C. S. C.

The Subscribers

Are this day receiving in part their Spring Supply of

GROCERIES,

The whole of which is expected by the first arrivals from New York and Philadelphia, and will consist in part, of the following articles, to which they invite the attention of their friends and the public generally.

40 Hhds. prime Sugars,
40 bbls. loaf and lump do.
214 bags Havanna, Cuba, St. Domingo, and Porto Rico Coffee,
5 do Pepper,
6 do Race Ginger,
2 do Pimento,
100 Bbls. Brandy and Whiskey,
20 do N. E. Rum,
20 do American Gin,
3 hhds Jamaica Spirits,
1 do N. O. Rum,
6 pipes Cogniac Brandy, (*Seignette brands,*)
3 do old Holland Gin,
1 Hhd. W. I. Shrub,
10 qur casks Teneriffe and Sherry
3 half pipes Corsica
8 qur casks sweet Malaga
9 do do Muscat
3 half quar. casks old Madeira
½ pipe do do
6 half quar. casks Cette
2 do do do Port
} WINES
2 hhds. Copperas.
1 ceroon Bengal Indigo,
1 cask Epsom Salts,
12 bbls Glauber do.
20 boxes Glass,
5 do Soap,
30 do Marine do.
6 do fresh ground Mustard,
20 do fresh Bloom Raisins,
15 do Imperial, Gunpowder, and Hyson Teas
60 bags Shot, assorted numbers,
20 kegs Orange Powder,
2 hampers bottles,
1 bbl Philadelphia Starch,

With a *great variety* of every article in their line.

HORTONS & HUTTON.

April 3, 1828. 65-tf.

New Goods.

C. & P. MALLETT,

Have just received their Fall and Winter Supply of

GOODS,

WHICH they offer to their friends and the public on their usual terms, at their old stand.

Their assortment of Dry Goods, Hardware, Crockery and Glass, is good. Their stock of Groceries very choice, among the latter, a few puncheons old Grenada Rum, Cogniac Brandy, Holland Gin, Madeira and other Wines, Flint's best Segars, and Myer's Richmond Chewing Tobacco, Thomas's Loaf Sugar and Muscatel Bunch Raisins.

Country Produce at full market prices received in payment.

November 1, 1827. 43tf.

Leather and Shoe Store.

Person Street, two doors East of Market Square.

I HAVE ON HAND,

300 sides Northern Sole LEATHER,
A quantity of upper Leather,
Best Philadelphia Calf Skins,
Lining Skins, Binding, &c.

ALSO—An extensive assortment of *BOOTS and SHOES*, embracing every description; all of which are offered wholesale or retail, low for cash.

W. L. HAWLEY.

January 17. 54tf.

$20 Reward.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, on the 3d inst. a negro fellow named *STEPHEN*, about five feet nine or ten inches high, his complexion tolerably bright for a negro, with a remarkable scar on one of his hands (I believe left hand,) he is about 22 years of age, and has quite an agreeable countenance. As he can read and write, it is probable that he will attempt to forge such writings as are commonly considered evidence of good character and free parentage. The above reward will be given to any person who will deliver him to me at Fayetteville, or ten dollars to any one who will lodge him in any jail in this State. DILLON JORDAN, Jun.

July 10, 1828. 79-3w.

☞The Editors of the Raleigh Star and Cape Fear Recorder are requested to insert the above for three weeks and send their accounts to this office.

"Time is Money!"

AND no person can give a better demonstration of that fact, than the mechanic—for every day that he dances attendance on his debtors to collect his just dues, they rob him of the proceeds of one day's labour! And as I cannot afford the loss, all persons indebted to me on the 1st of August next, will find my claims against them in the hands of an officer for collection. J. PEABODY.

July 10. 79-4w.

Five Cents Reward.

ELOPED without my knowledge or consent, on the morning of the 8th instant, an indented Apprentice by the name of *WILLIAM MEARS*, about 16 years of age, light complexion and very downcast look; he wore away an old black hat, striped cotton roundabout jacket and light mixed pantaloons. All persons are hereby forbid harboring, trusting or employing him under the penalty of the law. I will pay no debts of his contracting, and whoever will return said Boy shall, reluctantly, receive the above reward, but no thanks or charges. REUBEN HALL.

Fayetteville, July 10, 1828. 79-3w.

BOARDING.

Mrs. Cochran,

RESPECTFULLY informs her friends and the public, that she is prepared to accommodate several Gentlemen, either with Board alone, or with Board and Lodging, by the year, month, or week, on the following terms:

For Board and Lodging pr. week,			$4 00
Board alone,	,,	,,	3 50
Breakfast and Dinner,	,,		3 00
Dinner and Tea,	,,	,,	3 00
Dinner alone,	,,	,,	2 50

Having a commodious House in addition to and adjoining her Dwelling, she is also willing to accommodate Gentlemen visiting the town transiently. To such she would remark, that her house is beautifully situated within 200 yards of the Town House, possessing every convenience, and that no exertion shall be spared to please.

February 14, 1828.

Doct. La Rue,

HAVING dissolved his copartnership with Dr. Gilliam, respectfully offers his professional services to the inhabitants of Fayetteville and the surrounding country. He retains the office lately occupied by La Rue & Gilliam, directly opposite to Dr. B. Robinson's, and well known as the old Post Office, where he may at all times be found unless professionally engaged.

Fayetteville, March 10, 1828.—63*tf.*

Crockery Ware.

JUST received per Steam Boat Henrietta, *TEN CRATES CROCKERY WARE* assorted, and for sale by WILLKINGS & CO.

January 17. 54tf.

For Sale, by Willkings & Co.

20 hhds. Bright Molasses,
10 hhds. N. E. Rum,
5 hhds. Baltimore Whiskey,
30 bbls. good Brown Sugar,
10 bbls. Loaf Sugar,
12 bbls. Porto Rico Coffee,
20 bbls. old Rye Whiskey,
30 bbls. Apple Brandy,
3 bbls. Glauber Salts,
75 casks Lime,
5 qr. casks Malaga Wine,
20 bags prime Coffee,
10 bags Jamaica Pimento,
10 bags Rase Ginger,
25 pieces Dundee 42 inch Cotton Bagging,
35 boxes Tumblers and Decanters,
5 boxes Apothecary Bottles,
15 boxes Cotton Cards,
Sperm. Candles and Chocolate,
8 by 10 & 10 by 12 Baltimore Window Glass,
Looking Glasses, & Domestic Cotton Goods.

Sept. 25, 1827.

Whitehead & Fuller,

HAVE FOR SALE,

6 Hhds. prime *SUGAR*,
10 Bbls. do. ditto.
25 Hhds. good retailing Molasses,
200 Sides Sole Leather, of different kinds,
750 Bushels Corn,
500 Bushels Oats,
20 Barrels Brandy,
25 Ditto Whiskey,
Flour, Lard and Bacon.

March 20. 63*tf.*

Blanks.

E. J. HALE has just printed, and will keep constantly for sale at the Observer office, an abundant supply of nearly all the kinds of Blanks used by Merchants, Clerks of Courts, Sheriffs, and Constables, which he offers at the usual low prices. Among those now on hand are,

Bills of Exchange,
Checks on the U. States, State, & Cape Fear Banks,
U. States and State Bank Notes.
Common Warranty Deeds,
Sheriff's Deeds,
Do do for Lands sold for Taxes,
Sheriff's Tax Receipts,
State Warrants,
Common do.
Attachments,
Bail Bonds,
Recognizances,
Insolvent Debtors' Bonds,
Delivery Bonds,
Superior and County Court Writs,
Do. do. Subpœnas,
Do. do. Executions,
Do. do. Ca. Sa.
Do. do. Ven. Exponas,
Do. do. Prosecution Bonds,
Do. do. Jury Tickets,
Do. do. Witness Tickets,
Appeal Bonds. Guardian Bonds.
Administration Bonds and Letters,
Marriage Licenses. Apprentices' Indentures.
Constable's Bonds. Retailer's Licenses.
Bastardy Bonds. Orders of Sale.
Militia Captains' Returns. Do. Executions.
Tobacco Notes. Do. Manifests.
Wagon Tickets, &c.
March 20, 1828.

Printing neatly executed At this Office.

Whitehead & Fuller,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED AND OFFER FOR SALE,

6,500 Lbs. prime green Coffee,
2,000 lbs. St. Domingo ditto.
5 Hhds. good brown Sugar,
8 Bbls. low priced ditto,
75 Sets wagon Boxes,
10 Tons Swede Iron, assorted,
2000 Bush's Alum Salt, of the best qu
1000 do. Liverpool do.
23 Kegs cut Nails,
150 Bushels Irish Potatoes.

February 7. 57-tf

$20 Reward.

RANAWAY from our Mills at Wilmington, or five weeks since, a dark mulatto Man na CHARLES, 26 or 27 years of age, about 5 feet 7 ches in height, and stoutly built. We purch Charles in January, 1826; he has wrought with Carpenters most of the time since. He was form ly owned by Mr. Louis Readie, of Meville's Cr Beaufort county, 15 miles below North Washing on Pamplico.

We have some cause to suspect that he may h joined some runaways belonging either to Samp or Wake county.

We will give Twenty Dollars for his apprehen and delivery to us, or Ten Dollars on his being ly lodged in any Jail in the State.

C. & P. MALLETT

Fayetteville, May 17, 1827.—19-tf.

Lafayette Hotel,

FAYETTEVILLE, N.

THE public are respectfully informed, th consequence of the recent death of Mr. ment Tracy, the subscriber, who has been emplo in the management of the Lafayette Hotel, has sumed the superintendence of it.

This new and spacious building (which has b purposely erected at great expense, for a Hote now in complete order for the reception and acc modation of

Travellers and Boarders.

Besides the advantage of a number of Rooms *single Beds, Fire places and Bells*, the Hotel com several *handsome Drawing Rooms and Apartme* particularly suited for the private accommodation *TRAVELLING FAMILIES.* Boarders with without lodging can be accommodated.

The Furniture and Bedding

are of the best quality and entirely new, and ea Bed is supplied with a Moscheto Net. BATH ROOMS are attached to the House, supplied water from the Haymount Aqueduct. The BA richly supplied with a variety of the *choicest Liq* recently selected for it in the Northern Cities, b experienced judge. LARGE STABLES are co niently placed in the rear.

The Subscriber is determined to conduct House in the most genteel manner; and no effo shall be spared to render it every way worthy continuation of the patronage it has received.

WM. TRACY.

October 25. 30tf.

Spring Goods.

THE subscriber announces to the public, that has received his *Spring Supply*, consisting of variety of *BRITISH, FRENCH, & AMERICA GOODS, newest style.* They have been bought the New York auctions, a considerable part at original package sales, and will be sold, either wholesale or retail, at very low prices for cash. Merchants from the country will do well to call and examine for themselves. His assortment consists part of the following, viz:

Extra super Blue and black *CLOTHS*
Super blue, black, olive, bottle green, mixed drab do.
Union mixtures, cassinetts and sattinetts
Black Lastings, circassians and bombazettes
Super white Flannels, paddings, &c.
Grecian stripes, granderills, and cotton florentine
White and brown drillings and white Jeans
Yellow Nankins, brown linens, &c.
Superb merino square and long shawls
Cashmere shawls and hdkfs.
Green and crimson moreens and rattinets
Super and low priced black worsted hose
White & col'd cotton hose, & thread half hose
Extra rich toilinet, swansdown & Marseilles vest
Super and low priced 6-4 cambrics
Satin stripe white and col'd do
New style 3-4 4-4 and 5-4 cambric ginghams
Rich seeded, crossbarred, and stripe muslins
Extra super 5-4 and 3-4 cambric dimity
Do 5-4 plain and figured Jaconets
Super 6-4 figured and plain book muslins
Super and low priced mull do.
Plain and figured Swiss do.
Swiss points, capes and tippets
French wrought white robes.
Super sea island and low priced shirtings
5-4, 4-4 and 3-4 brown shirtings and sheetings
American blue plaids and apron checks
Washington and linen bed ticks
Fancy new style, figured, plaided, and shaded bric prints, a variety
Rich 4-4 Swiss prints
Rich 4-4 and 3-4 furniture chintz
6 4 pavilion gauze, for mosquito nets
Real Russia and imitation sheetings
7-8 and 4-4 Irish Linens
Silks—Black Nankin crape robes
Plain black satin and taffeta
Rick black figured Gros-de-naps
Double chained black Levantines
Black sinchews and sarsnets
Superior new style Florentine vestings
Rich ombre and figured Gros-dete
Superior Batteste dresses, variety of shades &
Rich white and blue Barege
Black and green French crape
Black gauzes, a variety—green do.
Black and white silk hose, and gloves
Rich figured and plaid barege hdkfs.
White and green gauze veils
Gauze robes, various colors
Black Barcelona Hdkfs. Fancy plaid silk
Bandanna and flag hdkfs.
New style gauze, wove, and embossed Rib
Taffeta ribbons, all colors. Watch and be
Black and blue sewing silks
Wide and narrow bobbinet laces
Thread and gimp laces. Long Lawns
Bobbinet lace shawls and tippets
Thread cambrics and thread cambric hdk
8-4 & 10-4 table diapers. Bird eye and
Brown cambric and bonnet bows
Dark and pink colored cambric
Holland, sail duck and buckram
Osnaburgs and brown towellings
White and printed bed spreads
Chintz shawls and hdkfs.
Black tabby velvet and velvet ribbons
Black ostrich feathers. Leghorn and
Bandboxes, wreathes and flowers
Ladies prunel and morocco shoes
Long and short white kid gloves
Colored and black horse skin do
Men's fashionable white and black H
Phosphorus pocket lights
Cotton balls and patent thread
Transparent and Windsor soap
Seidlitz & soda powders. Best Tea.
Fancy pen-knives, scissors, pins, &c
Scotch and Maccaboy snuff
Indelible Ink, pomatum and perfum
Paper hanging and bordering
Paste Board and Millinet

Fayetteville, May 4, 1828. J